

## KA LĀHUI HAWAI'I'S OBJECTIONS TO SENATE BILL 1028 (SAC)

- It does not provide native Hawaiians and descendants of native Hawaiians self-determination: the inherent right of native people to decide by themselves how their nation would be defined.

- It places Hawaiian rights under the political control of the Democrat Party and State government.

- SAC is another example of the theft of Hawaiian lands and rights to natural resources — and just compensation for use of those lands.



## ATTEND SAC INFORMATIONAL HEARINGS

October 12  
Lāna'i - Team A  
Moloka'i: Kaunakakai - Team B

October 13  
Kaua'i: Waimea - Team A  
Maui: Hana - Team B

October 14  
Kaua'i: Hanalei - Team A  
Maui: Kahului - Team B

October 19  
Hawai'i: S. Kona - Team A  
O'ahu: Windward - Team B

October 20  
Hawai'i: Waimea - Team A  
O'ahu: Wai'anae - Team B

October 21  
Hawai'i: Hilo - Team A  
O'ahu: Honolulu - Team B

PLACES AND TIMES TO BE ANNOUNCED

CONTACT TARA LULANI MCKENZIE AT THE OFFICE OF STATE PLANNING  
587-2834 OR 587-2844

## KEY QUESTIONS TO ASK:

- Why are the Office of State Planning, the Governor, and the Legislature involved in Hawaiians' efforts to determine the form of their own sovereignty?

- Should Hawaiian rights be controlled by State, Federal or International law?

- Should we allow non-Hawaiians to vote on Hawaiian sovereignty, as some SAC commissioners want?

- Why did OHA rush to negotiate a secret deal with the state administration to sell out Hawaiian claims before a sovereign nation was recognized?

- Can the SAC truly deliver independent sovereignty to the Hawaiian people?

*Concerns in regard to land rights*

*of Hawaiians - what can the CDC do now to stop granting Hawaiians WHAT YOU CAN DO: Who are occupying the lands that are right/pelly there.*

1. Join Ka Lāhui Hawai'i and other sovereignty groups in declaring a boycott of the 1993 State Sovereignty Advisory Commission and Senate Bill 1028.

2. Write or call your elected house representative, state senator, city councilmember and the governor to express your protest against the Commission. (Neighbor Islands call toll free: 1-800-628-4229)

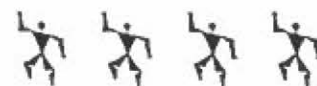
3. Let other Hawaiians know what is happening regarding our struggle for Hawaiian rights and Hawaiian sovereignty — help educate non-Hawaiians as well about what is being done to the Hawaiian people by the political powers and big business.

4. Register and VOTE in State elections.

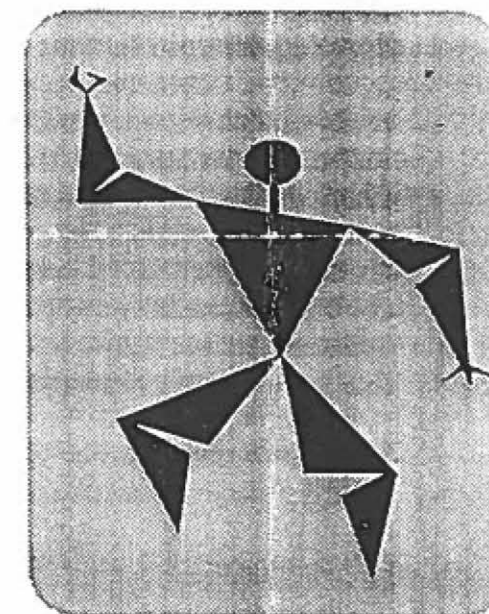
5. Enroll as a citizen in Ka Lāhui Hawai'i.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION:

KA LĀHUI HAWAI'I  
O'AHU CENTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS  
521-3503



## WHAT IS THE SOVEREIGNTY ADVISORY COMMISSION (SAC) AND HOW CAN IT HURT THE HAWAIIAN'S CHANCES FOR TRUE SOVEREIGNTY?



*A critical examination of  
Senate Bill 1028, the Sovereignty Advisory  
Commission and the  
Ka Lāhui Hawai'i Perspective*

KA LĀHUI HAWAI'I  
THE HAWAIIAN NATION

## THE HISTORY OF SENATE BILL 1028 : THE 'OKAMURA BILL' TO "SAC" HAWAIIANS OF THEIR SOVEREIGNTY

The Hawaiian people for generations have been trying to find a peaceful and legislative means to regain sovereign rights stolen with the taking of the Hawaiian Kingdom in January 1893.

In 1921, the U.S. Congress created two land trusts for Native Hawaiians by setting aside 200,000 acres. It was called the Hawaiian Homes Act.

And in 1959, when Hawai'i became a state, the U.S. Congress also created 1.4 million acres for the ceded lands trust.

In 1978, the Hawai'i State Constitutional Convention drafted a call for the creation of the State Office of Hawaiian Affairs, thought at the time to be the lead advocate for the rights and resources of the Hawaiian people. In the first decade of its existence, Hawaiians have witnessed evidence of just the opposite: OHA has acted against the Hawaiian people.

Ka Lāhui Hawai'i and 13 other native groups participated in a Sovereignty Advisory Council created by Act 301 in 1991. These native representatives were charged with the responsibility for proposing a plan for sovereignty; but Act 301 did not dictate a process or outcome. This plan was presented to the State in 1993; but the proposal was ignored because it would not serve the private and political interests of the power brokers who control Hawaiian lands.

In January 1993, Hawaiians united to pronounce Onipa'a — binding together — our common commitment to see that Hawaiian rights were restored and to see that the lands and other resources illegally taken by the U.S. government were returned to the native people of these islands.

On January 20, 1993, Ka Lāhui Hawai'i, followed by a large contingent of Hawaiian citizens, formally presented to the Hawai'i State Legislature H.B. 1053 and S.B. 1356, relating to the transfer of Hawaiian ceded and crown lands to the Hawaiian Nation, Ka Lāhui Hawai'i.

Although hundreds of Hawaiians turned out for Legislative hearings to testify in favor of these bills, neither measure advanced beyond first reading.

Alternate bills, H.B. 1992 and S.B. 1028, Relating to a Hawaiian Congress — also known as the Loa'a Ka Pono or the "Puwalu Bills," initially would have called for the establishment of a Sovereignty Commission made up of members appointed directly by Sovereignty groups.

In the waning hours of the 1993 State legislative session, however, S.B. 1028 was passed into law. House Hawaiian Affairs Committee chairman Tom Okamura held secret meetings with committee members late one night and — as the end of the session neared — completely gutted the original language of S.B. 1028, inserting language that transferred the "appointing" power for the Hawaiian Sovereignty Commission from our sovereignty groups to the state administration.

This was done without any public hearing on the new language and without an opportunity for Hawaiians to offer comment on the new language. In essence, the state created a second "advisory" group; but this time, all members are "governor appointees." Senate Bill 1028 became the State-OHA bill — to co-opt (prevent) Hawaiians from gaining what was rightfully theirs: *true sovereignty*.



Hawaiians, led by leaders of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i, march to 'Iolani Palace to renew the push for the return of sovereign rights and lands: January 17, 1993

### WHAT THE SAC BILL DOES:

Establishes a STATE process to control Native Hawaiian self-determination by doing the following:

- Authorizes the STATE government to create a STATE funded SAC composed of political appointees
- Requires STATE appointees to develop a plan for a referendum and constitutional convention to be governed by STATE laws with oversight by the Office of State Planning (a STATE agency)
- Directs a government STATE task force to assist government appointed SAC
- Gives the Governor the power to appoint the Sovereignty Advisory Commission which places the power for Hawaiian sovereignty in the hands of the Democrat Party politicians
- Appropriates \$420,000 in state funds to carry out the above provisions

### WHAT THE SAC BILL DOES NOT DO:

- Does not allow Hawaiians to elect their own representatives to create a culturally appropriate process for their self-governance
- Does not provide land for Native Hawaiians according to the H.H.C.A. of 1921 and our ceded land trust
- Does not allow for equal representation for Hawaiians from all islands
- Does not allow sovereignty groups themselves to determine what model of sovereignty should be followed for transfer of Hawaiian lands and resources
- Does not change the Hawaiian claims "settlement" between the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, D.H.H.L. and the state administration
- Does not set aside the illegal behind closed door settlements
- Violates U.N. provision that native people have the right to decide the structure of their own autonomous nation